

UKRAINIAN BRIEFS

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

1) Tried and sentenced recently in Kiev for "anti-Soviet propaganda" and for distributing leaflets protesting the Russification policies and discrimination against Ukrainian language and culture in March 1968 at Kiev University and the Agricultural Academy were three workers from the Kiev GES V. Nazarenko (5 years in prison), Kondryukov (3 years in prison) and Karpenko (1 1/2 years). [SVOBODA, 26 September 69 p 2]

2) Indirect answer of R. Rakhmannyy to attacks launched upon him by L. Dmyterko in LITERATURNA UKRAINA recently is compilation of articles written by him under the book title of "On the Fiftieth Parallel - Articles and Commentaries 1959-1969", a 266-page publication of TRYZUB Publishing House, Winnipeg, Canada. (SVOBODA, 9/30, p 1)

3) Ukrainian political prisoners M. Horyn, I. Kandyba and L. Lukyanenko directed an appeal to the UN Human Rights Committee to intervene in the matter of the poisoning of food and food packages destined for Ukrainian prisoners in the prisons and labor camps of the Soviet Union. The full Ukrainian text of the appeal is to appear shortly in SUCHASNIST. [SVOBODA, 9/6, p 1]

4) A list of cultural and press workers from Dnepropetrovsk repressed for reacting favorably to O. Honchar's novel "Sobor", (in Russian, appears in the September (9) 1969 issue of POSSEV.

5) At the beginning of September 1969, Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian historian, born in 1936, arrested in 1965 and sentenced in January 1966 for four years under the strict regime for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" was released from prison.

6) Ivan Sokulskyy, a young poet and journalist from Dnepropetrovsk [mentioned in the POSSEV list, #4 above] dismissed in early 1969 from the editorial board of "Energetik" for failing to join in the condemnation of Honchar's "Sobor" was sentenced to three years imprisonment. Born in 1940 in the Dnepropetrovsk region, Sokulskyy worked for a while in the plants of Dnepropetrovsk and then in the mines of the Donbas region and the Lviv-Volyn basin. He was sentenced for writing "The Letter of the Creative Youth from Dnepropetrovsk" although he categorically denied co-authoring this letter. [SVOBODA 9/20 p 1]

7) News of arrests among the intelligentsia and youth. In the Fall of 1968 there took place the arrest of Zenon Krayasivskyy and a group of young people among them members of the militia, who were accused of belonging to the nationalist organization Ukrainian Nationalist Front. Accused of possessing underground publications and arrested were Hryp (beginning of 1969) and Bohdan Chaban, an engineer-constructor born in 1939 (in June this year). [SVOBODA 9/27, p 1]

8) Ukrainian political prisoners in Mordovia do not receive their parcels of food and clothing from abroad by relatives, friends or Amnesty International, have not been received. This view supported by the recently released Gerald Brook. Brook also mentioned his cellmate, Dr. V. Horbovyi, considered by Brook the patriarch of political prisoners in Mordovia as he has been imprisoned for 23 years now without a trial and is due to be released only in 1971. According to Brook Dr. Horbovyi is not a Soviet citizen. [SVOBODA 9/27, p 1]

9) According to VISTI Z UKRAINY a closed plenum was held recently in Moscow of the Association for the Cultural Contacts with Compatriots Abroad" under the chairmanship of B. Malayev. The Ukrainian delegate was Yuriy Smolych from Kiev. The aim of the plenum was to plan the widest possible celebration of Lenin's anniversary abroad. Smolych reported that cooperation has been established with 22 progressive Ukrainian organization in 18 countries. Malayev said that the most active preparation for the anniversary is taking place in the progressive organizations, patriotic clubs and groups of Soviet compatriots in the following countries: Uruguay, Argentina, Canada, England, Holland, Western Germany, Finland, Australia. [SVOBODA, 9/27, p 2]